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VOL. X, NO. 9

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

NEW YORK, MAY 27, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

BUGLE-CALL

Of Class-Conscious Pawtucket Striking Weavers.

The Lorraine Textile Alliance, S. T. & L. A., Appeals for Assistance in the Stubborn Struggle It is Maintaining Against the Capitalist Class, Backed by Politicians, Labor Fakirs, Shyster Lawyers, and the Whole Crew of Capitalist Understrappers—The Inspiring Breath of New Trade Unionism Turns Raw Recruits Into Veterans.

Comrades and friends of the S. T. & L. A.

For the second time within little over a year District Alliance No. 17 of Rhode Island feels compelled to call upon the comrades throughout the country for assistance and cooperation. This time it is in behalf of our striking comrades of the Lorraine Textile Alliance No. 296 of Pawtucket.

The Lorraine Textile Alliance was organized during the latter part of January of the present year, and at the time was virtually snatched out of the very clutches of the pure and simple fakirs, who had laid plans to scoop them in. The history of this local, since its organization and the conduct of the present strike which has now been on for six weeks, present the strongest possible arguments in favor of the S. T. & L. A. and its tactics. Composed wholly of weavers, a large number of whom are exceptionally bright and active young men, the manner in which these newcomers took up the principles of the S. T. & L. A., and the aggressive spirit they immediately developed the moment they began to grasp the meaning of the class struggle, was simply marvelous. The membership steadily increased from the beginning, and in less than a month after the organization of the Alliance, Section Pawtucket of the Socialist Labor Party began to feel the new life in the addition to its ranks of active workers, of a goodly number of young men, who were the main spirits in organizing the Alliance, and who came so near falling into the foul hands of the pure and simple fakirs.

During the first week in April the Lorraine Manufacturing Company ordered some of the weavers to run four instead of three looms they had theretofore tended, at the same time laying off twenty-five weavers, and cutting down the piece paid per cut, virtually meaning a reduction of wages for those fortunate enough to retain their jobs.

After four meetings, in which the situation was calmly discussed, and the refusal of the company to recede from its position thoroughly considered, it was finally voted, 210 to 17, not to return to work the next morning, Tuesday, April 11th. The weavers kept to their decision; out of 400 odd weavers, not a single one, outside of the pickets, was reported to have went near the mill that morning. Nor have they done so since.

The company has tried all the well-known tricks: threats, intimidation, attempts at bribery, and now eviction from the company tenements, but all with absolutely no effect. Not a break or sign of weakness in the ranks. The ranks are as solid as this writing, the sixth week of the strike, as at the beginning.

And even those lackeys of capitalism, the small fry business men, the lawyers and the politicians, have tried their hands at it. But, though four months' membership in the Alliance is but a short time, it was long enough to teach these young men the spirit of the New Trade Unionism, and, accordingly, these scoundrels were requested to keep their itchy palms off, including even "his honor," the Mayor.

Comrades, the Trade Union Movement of this country must be rescued from the filthy control of the frauds and fakirs who now make capital for themselves out of the efforts of our class to improve its economic condition. Strikes, as they are, are a hazard and uncertainty, but the morale and solidarity that the S. T. & L. A. develops, under such conditions, brightens and quickens the hope for the future. This spirit of working-class self reliance and solidarity, that Slatersville gave us a glimpse of, that Lorraine now shows, and that manifests itself wherever the S. T. & L. A. enters, the arms to combat the powers of capitalism, must be spread broadcast throughout the land.

Comrades, rally to the standard that the S. T. & L. A. of Rhode Island has erected and is determined to uphold.

Yours Fraternally,
CHARLES KROLL,
Secretary, S. T. & L. A.

[Send all contributions to the Treasurer, Peter McDermott, 788 Atwell's avenue, Providence, R. I.]

Fruits of Miseducation.

FALL RIVER, MASS., May 21.—The baneful seed of the miseducation that the old style system of Unionism has sown among its working people here is about to bear a still more baneful fruit. Taught to neglect the weapon which they can wield to effect, to wit, the class-conscious ballot of Labor, and taught to believe in the potency of the absurd theory of "fighting capital with capital," the weavers of this place are about to be fleeced by the Labor Fakirs of the little savings bank left to them. These fakirs have organized a company and will go into the cotton manufacturing business in this city in competition with former employers. The company at the head of the enterprise are Congressman William S. Greene, formerly City Solicitor Phillips, James T. Secretary of the Carders' Union, President of the Textile Council, Secretary of the Weavers' Union, Secretary of the Slayers' Union, Secretary of the Union, the Lorraine Textile Alliance, and the Lorraine Textile Alliance. The plan has been under consideration for some time and it has now taken definite form, and the stock subscription books probably will be open next week.

There will be 40,000 shares of \$25 each, making a total capital of \$1,000,000. The workers will be invited to

CUYAHOGA CO. CONVENTION

Declarations, Delegates to National Convention, S. L. P., and Local Ticket.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—Sections Cleveland and Collingswood, Socialist Labor Party of Cuyahoga County, in convention assembled:

Meeting called to order by Organizer Frank Erben.

Comrades Joe Gable elected Chairman, James Matthews, Secretary.

Moved to elect a committee of five on nominations for county and district offices. Erben, Mitchell, Goerke, Reiman, Brown, elected.

Moved that a committee of three on resolutions and platforms be elected. Weber, Menning, Christiansen were elected.

Committee on Resolutions reports the following:

"The S. L. P. of Cuyahoga County, in convention assembled, again heartily endorses the uncompromising stand of its National Executive Committee, reiterating emphatically the necessity of wage working class action, on both the economic and political field, on class lines.

"We view with pleasure and confidence the efforts put forth by the comrades of this land in their work, which on next July 1st will give the class-conscious proletariat that powerful weapon of warfare—THE DAILY PEOPLE. With it the progress, so long necessary to place the movement in America in a commanding position, is assured, and we pledge renewed support to it.

"The necessity of supporting the Socialist Labor Party press is so obvious that attention directed is hardly necessary. But as we of Cuyahoga County have charge of the National German organ of the Party, the *Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung*, we urge our representatives to the coming National Convention, to do all that is possible to give it the public support that it should have.

Resolutions were adopted with the word "wage" preceding the working class.

Committee on Nominations presented the following comrades for county and district offices.

Congressman for 20th District, JOHN KIRCHER.

Congressman for 21st District, PAUL DINGER.

Judge of Circuit Court, JOSEPH DAVEY.

For Sheriff, JOHN D. GOERKE.

For Coroner, JOHN J. KOLLER.

For Recorder, ALFRED CARLSON.

For County Commissioner, ISIDOR KRONMAN.

Members of Board of Equalization, JAMES MATTHEWS, AUGUST MENKE.

Each comrade was elected separately in the above offices.

Moved that the General Committee of Section Cleveland be elected as a county committee, to act as a campaign committee; carried.

Moved that the General Committee elect five members to fill vacancies. Amendment: that five members be elected by this convention to fill vacancies. Chairman decided that the General Committee has power to fill vacancies. So accepted. Joseph Menning appeals from the chair's decision. Vote not before the convention and chair sustained.

Moved to elect two delegates to National Convention. Carried.

Comrades Paul Dinger and James Matthews were elected delegates, with Comrades John D. Goerke and Joseph Menning as alternates.

Adjourned.
JAMES MATTHEWS, Secy.

Reception to National Delegates.

The Entertainment Committee for the reception and entertainment of delegates of the National Convention met at the headquarters of the 28th A. D. Manhattan, Friday, May 11. The following details were agreed upon: The open air theatre and roof garden of the Grand Central Palace were chartered for Sunday afternoon and evening of June 3d, 1900.

The entertainment will begin at 4 p. m. with a vaudeville performance, for which high class talent has been engaged. A separate and special feature of the afternoon's entertainment will be the introduction of David Pasternack's Child Orchestra, in their rendition of Haydn's Kinder-Symphony. Negotiations are also pending for the engagement of Platon Brounoff's Russian Orchestra. It was found necessary to issue 5,000 more tickets, the price of which, as previously reported, is 25 cents—no hat checks.

The afternoon program will be followed by a dance at 8 p. m. in the roof garden. Tickets can be purchased of the Entertainment Committee, which will be in permanent session at 177 First avenue, Manhattan, and at the following places: All Party headquarters (see list elsewhere), DAILY PEOPLE, 24 New Road street, Ahenblatt, 9 Butzer street, Prada, 414 East 71st street.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Slatersville!

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19.—Let none imagine that the injury inflicted upon the capitalist by the economic weapon of the strike does not tell. It does not tell if the thing is brought on by pure and simpledom. When, however, it is brought on by the class-conscious economic method of administering the blow, which the S. T. & L. A. alone is capable of, the thing bears a different aspect. The Slaters' Mill has to move. It was unable to get scabs; it was unable to coax its old employees back to the village; it was finally unable to get a purchaser. Smitten by class-conscious Unionism, the machinery is now being packed up. The "clever" superintendent, who imagined he had to deal with the old article of fakir-inspired Unionism, has been sacked. He and his employers are wondering what struck them.

Well may they wonder. And there are more employers all over the land to join them.

CABLE OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

An Important Review of Facts Indispensable to Him Who, Whether in the Ranks or as Agitator, Wishes to Act Intelligently.

(Issued by the I. & M. W. International Alliance, S. T. & A.)

To the Iron, Steel and Metal Workers of America, GREETING:

This is a pamphlet on organization written for the benefit of the men who march to work at the sound of the whistle in the machine shops and shipyards of the nation.

The thinking man in our craft knows full well that there is something rotten in the methods of organization pursued by the unions of our craft in the past; consequently pessimism, apathy and disorganization is the order of the day.

With this condition the progressive trades unionist of our trade is grappling; and to do so successfully we have taken the machinist locals of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, welded them together, and launched a national organization of our craft, to be known as the International Iron & Metal Workers' Union.

The I. M. W. U. is based on the principles of New Trade Unionism, and consequently raises the banner of revolt against the old form of Unionism, whose stand for the old, worn-out principles of the past is responsible for the lack of organization in our craft to-day.

How true is this can be seen from the fact that, after going up and down the nation for forty years shouting "Organize! Organize! Organize!" less than four per cent of our craft are organized in the two old-line Unions—the International Association of Machinists and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

The A. S. E. in its last report shows, after thirty years of organizing, that they have 1,700 men out of 300,000—less than one per cent, and 500 less than twenty years ago—while the I. A. M., after thirteen years of "organizing," has just 12,000 out of 300,000—less than four per cent.

Let us, then, as thinking men, who would strive for the best interests of our craft, inquire into this condition and find out how it happens that our craft, that builds the mighty machinery to-day, in this age of machinery, is hungry, disorganized and pessimistic, and no better off than the lowliest of the low.

There is but one way to do this and do it well, and that is by inquiring into and analyzing the principles that underlie these organizations, knowing, as we do, that an organization based on false principles organizes the worker for his own slaughter, decks his brow with the willow leaves of defeat, and sprinkles his path in life with the tears of his women; whilst, on the other hand, based on correct principles, the laurels of victory are his prize.

What, then, are the principles of pure and simpledom? They are:

1. No politics in the Union.
2. Capital (i. e., the idle capitalist class) is entitled to its share.
3. Capital can be fought with capital.
4. There is an aristocracy of labor.

The principles of New Trade Unionism are:

1. You must have politics in the Union.
2. The idle capitalist is entitled to no share in the product alone produced by labor.
3. Capital cannot be fought with capital today by the workingman.
4. There is no aristocracy of labor.

Principle I.

Let us examine the first principle of pure and simpledom:—"No politics in the Union."

This is essentially destructive to our class, because, by ignoring politics, we place the power in the hands of the class we fight. We place the capitalist behind the guns, in control of the policemen's clubs, and in the cradle of the judiciary. Results:—When a strike breaks out, the worker is shot and clubbed. When a labor law is passed, it is declared unconstitutional.

Again. Ignoring politics, we ignore the class struggle. The class struggle the Socialist worker banks on occurs in this way:

Let us imagine all the wealth produced in the United States is \$4. Say the capitalist gets \$2 and the worker \$2. The capitalist seeks to get \$3, and to do so he has to get it out of the workingman. When the worker looks for \$3, he has to get it out of the capitalists. Hence this terrific struggle that is now raging from one end of the country to the other—from Slatersville, in Rhode Island, to the Bull Pen, in Idaho. Looking at this struggle in the light of the rifle flash on the labor battle-field, how cowardly, ay, how traitorous it is to say, "No politics in the Union," so that the labor fakir may play capitalist politics in the Union at the expense of his unfortunate dupes!

The I. M. W. U. says we must have politics in the Union so that we can vote the same way that we strike; so that we can teach our class that it is wrong to be a good trades union man 364 days in the year, and a political scab on the 365th; that we must have politics in the Union so that our class may learn to conquer the public powers and thus put a summary ending to this blood-spattered class struggle.

Principle II.

The next principle of pure and simpledom says: "Capital is entitled to its share."

Again is this a foully false principle. As labor alone produces all wealth, and the idle capitalist plays no useful part in production, to teach the worker that the capitalist is entitled to any share is nothing short of a crime. The capitalist's only work is that of working the worker. He spends his summers in Europe and his winters in Florida. Fast horses and faster women are his sources of enjoyment. Debauching legislators and corrupting the judiciary is his business. It

follows that he who says the capitalist is entitled to his share of labor's product is as crooked as an S-hook or as stupid as a clam.

The I. M. W. U. says labor alone creates all wealth. The idle capitalist is entitled to nothing save an order to go to work when the Socialist Republic is founded.

Principle III.

"Capital can be fought with capital" is the next pure and simple principle that has put crepe on the hats of its adherents.

Like the other principles, there was some virtue in it three generations ago; but to-day, when the international trust is in existence, fighting capital with capital is like fighting the devil with brimstone—you can't handle it.

The I. M. W. U. says capital can only be successfully fought under the protecting guns of the Socialist municipal and state legislatures and governments. When, as has been done by different cities in France, that have been captured by the Socialist workingmen, the city treasury has been opened and a goodly portion of it passed into the treasury of the union, and at the same time the political power of the capitalist has been threatened. In that way, and that way alone, can "capital be fought with capital."

Principle IV.

The last "pure and simple" principle, as false as any of the rest, says: "There is an aristocracy of labor."

This is an heirloom handed down from the days gone forever, when a journeyman served seven years to his trade. When, like a Selkirk, he would stand in the shop, bright-eyed in his greasy grime, the monarch of all he surveyed. But that day and that mechanic have gone forever.

This is the day of specialization, of subdivision, hence the day of the handyman and the monkey-wrench machinist. The result is that in the great machine shops, East and West, such as Washington's Pump Works in South Brooklyn, the Edison Works in Schenectady, the Westinghouse Airbrake Works in Wilmering, I. A., 75 per cent of the employees are laborers and handy men. The day of the all round mechanic has gone. Hence, to be successful in striking, the whole shop must be organized in the one union from cellar to attic. If not, the handy man will stray in and do the work of the all round man.

Recognizing every man in the shop as a brother, with a common tie binding all (the chain of wage slavery); with a common interest—the overthrow of the system that makes us slaves of the machines of our creation—we must organize the man behind the broom as well as the man before the lathe, and in that way move ahead as one to the music of the changing time, knowing that, our interests being identical, if we don't lift the monkey-wrench machinist up, he will pull the so-called aristocrat down.

There is no aristocracy of labor.

New Unionism.

We have now contrasted the principles of the new and old forms of trades unionism. The experience of years shows that the principles upon which the Iron & Metal Workers' Union is formed are correct. Act accordingly; join us; help us spread the light; read our official organ, THE PEOPLE, published at 24 New Road street, New York City, and know that in joining our organization you are joining one that is clear on these essential principles of organization:

1st. That we are clear upon the fact that not until it has overthrown the capitalist system of private ownership in the machinery of production, and made it the joint property of the people, thereby compelling everybody to work if he wants to live, is it at all possible for the workers to be safe.

2nd. Our organization knows that it cannot reach safety until it has wrenched the government from the clutches of the capitalist class; and that it cannot do that unless it votes, not for men but for PRINCIPLE; unless it votes into power its own class platform: THE ABOLITION OF THE WAGE SYSTEM OF SLAVERY.

3rd. Our organization is perfectly clear upon the fact that politics are not like religion, a private concern. For the same reason that his wages and hours are the concern of his class, so are the politics of a workingman. Politics are same reason that labor dictates wages, hours, etc., in the interests of the working class, for that same reason must it dictate politics also; and for the same reason that it must execute the scab in the shop, it must execute the scab in the ballot box.

Based on such principles victory is assured. Join the I. M. W. U., affiliated with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance I. & M. W. INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, S. T. & L. A.

Facts vs. Falsehood.

The working man who reads the foregoing statement of our principles must readily see that between two labor organizations based upon principles diametrically opposed to one another, as are the I. M. W. U. and the International Association of Machinists, there can be no harmony. Clash and conflict has followed the entrance of our organization upon the field of labor. With the Amalgamated Society of Engineers we have no trouble, as it does not aspire to be anything more than an ambulance on the economic battle-field, taking care of the sick and wounded, and charging enormously for doing so. A sick and death benefit society is such a miserable caricature of a labor organization that further notice of it were folly.

With the I. A. M. it is different. This organization makes pretenses of doing

something for the working class. It bounces the workers into hopeless strikes, and sometimes bluffs the boss into the belief that they amount to something. It is backed up by an obscure German sheet now in the throes of death, that lives off pure and simple fakirs—the New Yorker Volkszeitung—and between them they spread a mass of lies broadcast about our organization.

Lie No. 1.

For instance: Last summer a strike took place at the Rand Drill Works, Tarrytown. The K. of L. had the helpers organized (one of the four or five locals they have in the state). The I. A. M. had some machinists organized. The strike took place; the expected happened: believing in an aristocracy of labor the "aristocrats" went out, the handy men went in, and did the work. The "aristocracy," I. A. M., was of course whipped; had to be, through their belief in "aristocracy."

There were neither Alliance men nor Union in the shop, but the I. A. M. and Volkszeitung blamed us for losing the strike—a lie of the whole cloth.

Lie No. 2—Hydraulic Works.

George M. Warner, business agent of the I. A. M., found his salary in danger some three years ago, so he tried to organize the hydraulic workers. Some chippers had quit work because of a cut in their piece work prices. Warner came to "organize the shop," although the I. A. M. would not take in the chippers who had gone out.

A meeting of the men was called after quitting time; Comrade Thos. A. Hickey, of the New York Machinists, went there representing the Alliance. Warner made the usual pure and simple speech, "organize, organize, organize," while refusing to organize chippers and other handy men at the same time.

When Hickey arose to speak, he said: "Will everyone who is a monkey-wrench machinist, hold up his hand?" Out of 300 men, packed in the hall, all but a dozen raised their hands. Hickey then pulled a card from his pocket and said:

"In the Boston Dry Dock three days ago I was handed this card by my opponent. It reads: 'We will have no monkey-wrench machinists in our organization.' Now, then, sir," said Hickey, here are 300 men, all monkey-wrench machinists. How can you have the nerve to come out before these men and propose organization when, as a matter of fact, your I. A. M. sanctions the printing and distribution of such cards? Furthermore, if you organize the 20 per cent of skilled men, the 80 per cent, who are present and whom your organization won't take in, will go ahead and run the shop."

When the men present heard this they became so indignant at Warner that Warner, deeming discretion the better part of valor, grabbed his hat and ran for his life—thus is nailed the whole bunch of lies that the fakirs have been retelling on this head.

Lie No. 3—Sprague's.

"The strike that took place at Sprague's three years ago, was lost, and the scabs were organized into a local of the Alliance," says Mr. Warner. Now, the following are the facts, which Mr. Warner runs away from because they are a very full commentary on himself, his chief, O'Connell, and their combined stupidity and recklessness at the cost of the workers:

The Sprague Electric Elevator Works are located in the quiet little town of Bloomfield, N. J., two miles from Newark. About the time this strike broke out the I. A. M. was actually flourishing in Newark; about one-half of the men in the shop were members of the Newark local; the men, the organized and the unorganized, were constantly grumbling at the many impositions to which they were being subjected by the superintendent at the shop. Progress was being made in perfecting the organization in the shop, when suddenly all was spoiled by the appearance on the scene of the "business agent," Warner, from New York. He visited the Newark local, and there started to brag upon his power to do and undo, and upon his wonderful power as a member of the Board of Delegates—all in genuine pure and simple labor fakir ignorance and bragadocio style. He said that his board consisted of men who didn't "know the meaning of the word defeat," and "that if the men at Sprague's wanted anything, this was the time to get it." "If I but say so," said he, "the Sprague people can't put a bolt in a job in New York City." The men who heard him were raw recruits. These words inflamed their minds. Left wholly uninformed upon the elements of the Labor Movement, they believed themselves capable to dictate the law at Sprague's, and invincible under the leadership of such a "powerful man" as Warner painted himself.

Unfortunately for the men, a tremendous provocation was soon inflicted upon them. The piece-work system was introduced at Sprague's. This system gives the boss added opportunities to exploit the men. On top of that, the superintendent, thinking he could improve upon the piece-work system, tried the following scheme: He would give a job to a machinist and would put a helper with him, making a team, and he would then divide the price between them according to the wages. As soon as this was started, a canvass of the shop was made to put a stop to this practice. The superintendent got wind of this and discharged six or seven of the men, the active ones. The news is sent to the "business agent's" office, in New York; it so happens that the "great man," President O'Connell, was there. These two greatnesses, or rather windbags, rush on the first train to Bloomfield, go to the shop, and there, without further ado, demand that the new system stop at the spot. The men, full of the stuffs received from Warner's brags, relied upon a cave in on the spot, the triumphant reinstallation of the discharged men. Great, one may imagine, was their amazement at the sight of the two "greatnesses" flying out of the shop, physically thrown out by the superintendent.

The "Great" Warner and the "Great" O'Connell, rushing on the road do not: there the two unwholesome council of war, the unwholesome council of war, returned to New York, and a note advising the men on the spot.

The order reached at 5:30 p. m. at 5:30 p. m. all

(Continued)

NOBLE YOUTH

Drawn Into the Vortex of the Intelligent Labor Movement.

The Socialist Students of the University of Paris, France, Issue an Appeal to College and University Students Everywhere for International Co-operation on the Lines of Wage-Slaves' Class-Conscious Economic and Political Organization—Real Education and Knowledge is Bound to Accept the Principle of the Class Struggle, and Apply It.

La Petite Republique, of Paris, France, publishes the following appeal from the Socialist students of the University of Paris:

COMRADES.—In 1891 there was held in Brussels the first International Congress of Socialist students; a second congress was held in 1893 in Geneva. Since this period Socialism, which has continued to grow in influence throughout the whole world, has gained considerable headway in university circles; to-day there is scarcely a university in either hemisphere which does not count a certain number of students united in the great movement of the emancipation of the wage-earning class on the basis of the essential conceptions of modern Socialism.

The crisis which liberalism is everywhere undergoing, the doctrine to which most intellectual and university men have been so deeply attached; the development of a barbarous nationalism in France, the spread of imperialism in England and the United States, the dangers which militarism everywhere extends against the fundamental liberties of the modern world, have done more than all our efforts to draw to us the most cultivated minds of the middle and upper classes. While intellectual and moral confusion characterize the ruling class, more and more the preliminary symptom of its economic downfall, the Socialist doctrine, rising from the ceaseless struggle of the proletariat for its emancipation, a result of the works of our great theorists and the daily practice of the organized working class, alone affords a scientific basis and guide of conduct to a new generation.

In a great number of the universities of Europe and America have sprung up more or less numerous groups of Socialist students.

The group of collectivist students of Paris have a well-defined part in the struggle in which the workingmen are engaged; that it would be for their interests to combine their efforts and to exchange the ideas which they have as to their place in the Labor Movement. Taking the initiative, an organizing commission has been constituted, comprising representatives from all the Socialist students of the University of Paris.

As Socialist students, uniting our aspirations with those of the international proletariat, we call upon all those who accept the general principles of the doctrine and the practical resolution adopted at the International Workingmen's Congress, namely, international understanding and action of workingmen, organization of the proletariat into an economic and political class party, the socialization of the means of production and exchange.

In September next the great International Socialist Congress takes place. It is about this time that we propose to hold the International Congress of Socialist Students and Graduates. We invite there groups of Socialist students from all countries, and wherever no groups have been formed, individual Socialist students.

If for causes beyond your control it is impossible for you to be represented directly or indirectly, we urgently request you at any rate to send us reports upon the different questions in the program of the Congress.

Relying upon your response to our summons, we send you, comrades, our fraternal greetings.

THE ORGANIZING COMMISSION,
Joseph Boucher, Sec.-Treas.; Comissaire d'Organisation, 23, rue de Pontoise.

Programme.

I. Socialist agitation in university circles.

1. What has been done thus far.

2. Ways and means of extending it.

II. Place of Socialist students in the Labor Movement.

1. Socialist education, theoretical discussion, pamphlets, periodicals, statistics, conferences, anti-militarism, organization of young men.

2. General education, popular universities, Toynbee Hall, Ruskin University, reading clubs.

3. Agitation in favor of social hygiene, fight against alcoholism and tuberculosis.

III. Situation of the intellectual proletariat.

1. Statistics, general results.

2. Professional organizations.

IV. Ways and means to establish regular relations between the groups of all countries. (International Bulletin.)

N. B.—As the Congress has entire control of its program, other questions can be introduced. This program is, therefore, essentially provisional.

Judas' Wages.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.—The members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers are making a strong fight for the vacancy on the United States Industrial Commission made vacant by the resignation of M. D. Hatchford, who was appointed Mine Inspector by Governor Nash, of Ohio. George Pate, a puddler in one of the mills at Youngstown, who is the man willing to put up as the successor of Hatchford in the edifying function of receiving from the capitalist class the Judas wages to betray Labor.

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	13,881
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1894.....	83,183
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
In 1898.....	82,204
In 1899.....	85,231

What present society puts in the place of the individual workingman's household and family, which it destroys, are miserable substitutes: "soup-houses" and "day nurseries," where the offals of the physical and mental sustenance of the rich are cast to the lower classes.—THE PROLETARIAT.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A week from to-day, the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will have convened in this city.

The gavel that will have called the Convention to order will be a hammer, kept by the Party as a trophy of the midnight battle of last July 10. As the weapon, borne by any one man in a mob, is borne by all, is borne collectively by the mob, so was that hammer collectively borne by, and wrenched from, the mob, representative of REACTION, that on that memorable night sought by physical force to crush the vanguard of the Social Revolution—the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY—and was itself beaten back ignominiously and disarmed by the collective interdict of the S. L. P.

REACTION, before being knocked down and out by PROGRESS, has ever itself rung its own death-knell. So did REACTION in this instance also. It rang "time" for the rolling of the ball into the abyss of the Past, and the calling forth into life of day the brightness of the Future. It "called to order" the hosts of the Socialist Labor Party. Its rap told the doubters that the time for "tolerance" was gone; it strengthened the arm of those who knew, long before, that the Class Struggle is relentless and must be practised, besides being preached; it solidified the ranks of the militants; it sent from ocean to ocean the thrill that makes kin one, and that caused the Party, conscious of ascendancy and glad for the fray, to don its armor for good and all, and march with all the greater deliberateness, earnestness and resolution to the attack. Before that hammer had rapped the Party's flanks were beset by TREASON. Since it rapped, and being wrenched from the impotent hands that wielded it, TREASON has been routed, beaten back and rolled in the dust, to the rhythm of the blows dealt with it by the potent hand of the S. L. P.

Fit, indeed, is that hammer as the gavel that shall have called the enthusiastic National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, of 1900, to order, so as to deliberate upon the weighty matters that it gathers upon.

From the seat of war in New York there is but little to report, except that the application of the "Volkzeitung" Corporation to punish the Editor of THE PEOPLE for "contempt of Court" has been granted. The decision will be appealed from, like the previous ones were, and will surely be reversed.

In the meantime, the significant fact must be noted, that the comrades continue to be at large, no attempt having been made to enforce the decision by imprisonment these officers of the Party. As it is ill guessing what bats fly at, it is unprofitable to spend time upon this phenomenon, which either illustrates a bluff, or portends secret schemes of the petty-silly Kangaroo stamp, or—

Well, it is unnecessary to do more than to record the significant fact above pointed out. In the meantime, THE PEOPLE, the only subject of this contention, and against which as the Corporation's robber attacks have been directed, continues safe, absolutely safe in the Party's hands, as safe as the Party's honored name and emblem throughout the land.

The public may now make ready for long series of articles by Edward Atkins, Professor Green Goods, Matthew Marshall, and other such Anacronisms of "Prosperity." R. G. Lunt's Co. reports of failures for last week records 177 failures in the United States, against 147 last year, and 30 in Canada against 17 last year. Failures in two weeks of May show liabilities amounting to \$8,255,000, of which manufacturing were \$1,005,398, and trading, \$31,380,222. This is the property of the small property holders being confiscated and the social contrasts that heap up

wealth in a few hands and misery on the hands of the masses is being accentuated, and is pointing out with greater foreboding the correctness of Socialist principles, the approach of Social Revolution.

But the luminaries above are experts at theories that "prove increasing popular well-being" out of facts that denote the reverse. They have proven, with statistical tables at that, how mortgages are a sign patent of "enterprise, thrift and prosperity." They have "proven" how declining wages is an unerring sign of "increasing activity" among the workers, and of all "the virtues" that go to make the Anglo-Saxon race self-reliant. It is now in the order of things to "prove" how, from the time when Hensler and Horan crossed the North Sea into England, bankruptcy has always been the sure symptom of great happiness in all classes.

The Central Frazarated Union is going to try it again. Last year it started an "Independent Labor party." The thing went up in a grand sell-out. One set of "Independents" was bought up by the Republicans, another set was bought up by Tammany Hall, and on election day the soap bubble looked ridiculous. Now they are going to start an "Anti-Trust" party. The shingles are already made to be borne by the Anti-Trust-Partisans, announcing their various prices.

The life of the Labor Fakir is decidedly becoming a burden to him. Time was when he strutted through the country honored and admired, and even feared. Wrapped in the sacred mantle of Unionism that concealed the hideous carcass of the crook, the wage-earner would deferentially open a way for him; with the sacred word of "Unionism" on his impure lips, the wage-earners listened to him with reverence. All that is now gone. The fellow cannot now turn up anywhere, but runs up against some class-conscious workman, who gives the concealing mantle of "Unionism" a pull and reveals the hideous skeleton below. This is the experience just made by the old-timer Henry Skeffington at the convention of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver this month.

Skeffington is of Tobin's Union of Boot and Shoe Workers. That should be enough. He turned up at the Western Federation of Miners' Convention and got the floor and made a speech for the "Union Label." Time was when this betrayer of the shoe workers could speak his piece in safety. That time is no more. A class-conscious and informed delegate jumped with both feet upon the crook; exposed his past career; showed that he was there simply as a drummer for a certain shoe factory, and that such speeches as he made were intended, not for the benefit of the workers, but to enable him to keep his job with a labor-skinning capitalist firm. Skeffington, the once proud prince of Labor Fakirs, sneaked away like a whipped cur, abashed and demoralized. So will it soon be with all others of his ilk.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Tobacco, the organ of the capitalists in the trade, makes an admission that serves to indicate the stupidity of the pure and simple leaders of the deluded cigarmakers. It says:

The present outlook for the cigar business in the city of New York is gloomy indeed. The Third District of New York, which embraces the upper portion of the city to the Harlem river, once the largest producer of cigars of any district in the United States, has been for several years yielding its position to the country districts. This has been due entirely to the steadily increasing cost to manufacture cigars in the city. The largest cigar-manufacturing firms in this country are located in this district, and still make a few cigars there, but they have also established factories in the country, and make the larger portion of their output in these distant factories. These outside factories have proved to be the most profitable part of the business.

And yet these simplers prate about "fighting Capital with Capital!" Capitalists hold the living of the working class. They can determine the place where work shall be done in, and where it shall not be done in. They thus have it in their power to compel wholesale migrations of the workers, and to smite one locality while "giving work" to another, as everywhere they find the Labor Market well stocked with idle labor.

This power the Capitalist Class holds, thanks to the hitherto effective labors of the Labor Fakirs, who have kept the Working Class divided in ignorance, and wholly broke up on election day. No wonder strikes must fail under such pilotage!

While hitting the Federal Judges, the Lincoln, Neb., Independent hits the whole fraternity of capitalist judges when it says:

Some of the most dangerous anarchists in this country are on the bench. They bring the courts into universal contempt. They defy all law and order and set themselves up as dictators. Some of them will live to see the day when they will wish that they had never been a judge.

Joe Trust and Ramapo Tammany Judges are herein well described as they now look and act; and their photograph is well foreshadowed as they will look eventually, if not sooner.

The bullets are still being found lying about in Colorado with which, upon command of Democratic officials, the militia recently opened fire upon unarmed miners in Leadville, in pursuit of the Rep. Dem. Capitalist prescription of "The Ride Diet to the Workers." And yet, despite this fact, the Leadville, Colo., Western Miner, assuming to voice the opinion of the working miners, has the criminal effrontery to say:

The Lake County Democratic Club is fast gaining membership among the reputable citizens of Lake County. Many persons who have been affiliated with the Silver Republican and People's Parties have

abandoned those organizations and cast their lot with the Democracy. In the face of a national campaign that means so much to the world there is not room for more than one party in opposition to the organized corruption and injustice that has marked and marred Republican rule. The Democratic Party is the only one through which there is any chance of success, and organization means strength.

Verily, verily, the time to reason with the Benedict Arnolds of the Labor Movement has gone by.

He who will follow the advice of John Ruskin always, at the reading of an important passage in a newspaper, to glance at the corresponding lines on the same page but on different columns, is sure to be greatly enlightened upon what he has been reading.

The New Yorker who happened to get a copy of the *Forth-in-the-Grave* Chicago, Ill., *Workers' Call* of the 5th of this month, must have read the following headlines on the first page:

MAY DAY IN CHICAGO.

Monster Meeting at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall.

Socialists of Chicago Express Their Approval of the Proposed Union of Socialist Forces.

INDOOR DEER AND HARRIMAN.

If then the said New Yorker allowed his eyes to wander just two columns to the right, he would have seen that which would have aided him materially in understanding the above-quoted headlines. The fiasco of the "United Socialists" May-day parade of April 28, in which barely 3,000 people took part, and which consisted from top to bottom of Labor Fakirs and old party political understrappers, is whooped-up with the following headlines:

COMING OUR WAY.

Socialist Workingsmen of New York in May Day Celebration.

40,000 IN LINE OF MARCH.

Speakers Urge Their Hearers to Strike at the Ballot Box for Economic Freedom.

Truly, if society were a barn fowl that could be coaxed into laying genuine eggs by placing under her a bonus glass egg, what a wondrous set of political eggs would not the American voter public lay, allured therewith by the glass eggs that Fraud-freakdom is constantly pushing under it!

Fortunately, or perhaps unfortunately, Society is no silly barn fowl, and the political observers will not enjoy the exhilaration of the good laugh that such eggs would afford him.

It is daily becoming more evident that The Times of this city has deliberately launched into a deliberate scheme to fake the workers "for all that there may be in it." It now, in a leading editorial says:

The best employment for the intelligence of those interested in promoting industrial welfare would seem to be the discovery of a plan beneficial alike to employer and wage earners. In the development of which their respective organizations can co-operate with mutual confidence and good will.

The theory here advanced is as absurd as is it, during the Revolutionary War, some blockhead had uttered the sentiment that:

The best employment for the intelligence of those interested in promoting industrial welfare would seem to be the discovery of a plan beneficial alike to employer and wage earners. In the development of which their respective organizations can co-operate with mutual confidence and good will.

Any self-respecting paper would be ashamed of uttering such economic and sociologic stupidity. Not so The Times. It remains unblushing. Its business, as a capitalist venture, is to deal in economic and political sawdust. And it blushes no more than a regular sawduster, plying his trade, thinks of blushing, its blushes are kept for when brought into the criminal's dock, to receive sentence; which will surely come eventually, if not sooner.

"From the Wage-Slave's Yoke Break Ye Free!"

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Stanislaus Cullen, Spokane, Wash.]

Ye strong-armed sons of the Proletaire, Ye workers of brain and brawn, Who carry the world, for the others so fair, Heaped over ye've paid the pawn.

"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread!"

No longer is God's decree: No slaves do we need, yet all can be fed— From the wage-slave's yoke break ye free!

No need to bend 'neath the slave's yoke, No need to stint or to starve; No need to pay heed to the capitalist croak, Our way now to Freedom lies carved.

As workers we suffer, as comrades we'll fight; Raise the Red Flag on land and on sea! Crush the tyrant who stands 'twixt our class and the light— From the wage-slave's yoke break ye free!

From the sad hearts of women—your sisters and mine— Comes a cry to our class to arise! From the city's black hells, where our little ones pine— Comes a wail that is piercing the skies: From the strong men who suffer and fight for our class— Comes a deep-throated shout, "Let us see if a handful of robbers can hold back the masses!"

From the wage-slave's yoke break ye free!

No more need ye starve while the crafty one spends; No more need ye sow while he reaps; No more down to hell need our little ones stray— While his dear little innocent sleeps.

No more need our girls sell their virtue for bread; Or our boys slaves or vagabonds be; One blow from our Hammer and the tyrant falls— From the wage-slave's yoke break ye free!

The ballot ye hold has been tempered by fire; And dip't in the blood of the brave; It has trampled on treason and crushed in hell— See the S. L. P. bring line charging the foe! See the cheap bourgeois rubble rout flee! Fall in line! Swing the Hammer! It needs but one blow— From the wage-slave's yoke break ye free!

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

A TRAGEDY.

That Throws the X-Ray Trough the Patriot Dupe.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 13.—Hunger stalked along the Lake Shore Drive yesterday. It was keeping step with Samuel H. Handy while he wandered past the palaces that look out on Lake Michigan. Handy halted by the sea wall where the turrets of Potter Palmer's castle throw long evening shadows. He was just as hungry there as he was downtown, and that is the reason given by the police for the shot he fired that blew out his brain and ended the struggle for bread, to which he had not been equal.

He had served as a soldier in the Spanish War, but that didn't make it any easier for him to earn the price of something to eat in Chicago. No one on the Lake Shore drive knew him, or for that matter, knew that he was hungry. Some little boys that were playing in the park strip in front of Potter Palmer's castle found his body. It was lying in a depression beside the sea wall. The police were called, and when the body was taken to Speaker's undertaking rooms in Wells street, it was evident he had been dead for several hours.

It was the body of a handsome, broad-shouldered young man of not more than 27 years. Some letters in his pocket gave the name of Samuel Handy, and his address as the Norwood Hotel, Thirteenth street and Michigan boulevard. In his inside vest pocket the police found his discharge, showing he had served in the Thirteenth New York Volunteers in Porto Rico, and had been mustered out a corporal at the close of the war.

Not a cent was found in his pockets, and his sunken cheeks told the story that was verified by the proprietor and clerks of the Hotel Norwood. He came to the hotel April 14 and registered from Brooklyn, N. Y. He was well dressed, of fine appearance, and seemed to have money. He paid his first week's bill at the hotel. At the end of the second week Handy told Proprietor Williams that he had no more money, but that he hoped to find a position soon, and asked for further time in paying his bill. Another week passed, and he said he had not been able to find work. Last night he took a position as a solicitor for Work Brothers, tailors, Jackson boulevard and Fifth avenue. He was given until last night to pay his bill.

Pathos of the Tragedy.

Handy spoke to Day Clerk Ferguson of the hotel yesterday afternoon, saying he had not been able to make any money, and would give up his room. He admitted that all of the effects that he had brought with him of any value had been sold or pawned, even to his underclothing. He was told he might take with him what little of his effects remained. These he put in a small hand satchel and left the hotel. The satchel was not found with him. "We felt so sorry for him," said Clerk Ferguson, "that he was given another week after he had fallen two weeks in arrears. He was so despondent I feared he would kill himself, so I told him this morning not to worry about what he owed us, and that he could take his time about paying it."

"He was a handsome fellow, and looked like a soldier. He didn't say much to anyone, but he was terribly despondent. He told me once he had never fully recovered from the tropical fever." Handy enlisted in the Thirteenth New York in Brooklyn. He was engaged in the tailoring business there, but was not able to re-establish himself in business when he returned from the war. He has a sister in Brooklyn, and his mother lives in New Haven, Conn.

Will this incident help to teach?

Daily People Parade.

To the Progressive Trade and Labor Organizations of Greater New York. Greeting:

Comrades—That the despicable element, which the Socialist Labor Party purged itself of last July should receive the aid of capitalist courts in the shape of injunctions to restraining the issuance of THE PEOPLE, and thus endeavor to throttle the Party's voice, is as it should be. It is also natural that upon failure in that direction, "contempt of court" decisions, followed, intended to extort large sums of money from Party members, so as to cripple the Party financially and thus hinder its work of establishing the DAILY PEOPLE—that dreaded Long Tom gun that is to create havoc and consternation in capitalist ranks. This scheme also having failed, it was naturally supplemented by measures to secure warrants for the imprisonment of our most active Party members, including the Editor of the Party's nation organ, THE PEOPLE. All this was natural. They occur at the threshold of a National election, one of the most important in the history of this country, after he S. L. P. had proved itself a factor in the political field of the State of New York by holding the balance of power in the State that awards the Presidency. This capitalist conspiracy, couched with the fierce attack of the capitalist agencies, the Labor Fakir and the capitalist press, tells in potent notes where the fighters for the emancipation of Labor are to be found, and where progressive and organized Labor belongs.

Fellow workmen and Comrades! The battle lines have formed at and around THE DAILY PEOPLE. Let every class-conscious workman, therefore, be at the battle ground! The Daily People Conference has arranged for a mammoth parade to wind up with mass meetings around the Daily People Building, on June 30, the eve of 1st of July, when the first issue of THE DAILY PEOPLE will make its appearance. The Conference calls upon all class-conscious labor organizations to participate in the same and to make the demonstration as imposing as befits the cause that called it forth.

The parade must be perfectly organized. Therefore, each Assembly District of the Party is hereby requested to provide themselves with signs or banners with the inscription of their respective district organizations, and a captain to have the charge of the respective membership during the parade.

The Progressive Trade and Labor Organizations are earnestly requested to take this matter necessary preparations. Next meeting of the Daily People Parade Conference will take place Monday, May 28, at 8.30 p. m., at the Daily People Building, Nos. 2-6 New Halls street, New York.

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

WHAT IS PROPERTY?

BY WILLIAM BRACKER.

What is property? That which is owned. Very well. But where on earth have Socialists ever warred against that which is owned by John Doe or Richard Roe? Is there a single Socialist publication—pamphlet, journal or work—in which the right of ownership by individuals is attacked? There is none such.

Early writers, ideologists, social reformers of olden days, usually styled Utopians, men who imagined society could be transformed by "prescription" may have prated about the abolition of private property. But the upholders of Modern Socialism, never. Their study of history and political sciences has proved to them the great truth that mankind develops according to its own innate laws, and that it must be reformed by the self-created miseries of society, which will work out their own relief by becoming intolerable. The form of society, together with the ideas of what is to be private property, have changed from age to age, according as they ceased to be tenable, when the progress of inventions and discoveries suggested new and better processes of production. The latter was of late turned out so enormously productive that under an equal distribution of all its products everybody would be able to satisfy all reasonable wants with less than four hours' work a day—always provided that all able-bodied persons were really working. Now they must work ten, twelve or more hours a day, partly because so many do not work at all, others waste a great deal of what is produced, and still others do not allow those willing to work usefully to do so. Thus it comes to pass that a majority are poor while the world abounds with a surplus of goods of most kinds, and that the much-vaunted national wealth constitutes on the contrary national poverty almost everywhere. This kind of economy is just now creating such evils as to work its own speedy abolition.

Sacred Is Property.

It is a fact that in all revolutions of the present century the workingmen wrote on the doors of the rich the words: "Sacred is property;" and that they executed with summary popular justice every thief caught in the act; and it is a significant fact that when, in the French Revolution of 1848, these words: "Sacred is Property," were written over the doors of Rothschild in Paris, he fled immediately. property so rare as during the short periods when the revolutionary classes were in the ascendancy and had it all their own way. There can be no better proof than this that the working class is revolutionary, not as against individuals and their property, but as against institutions and superannuated laws only. A correct instinct tells them that individuals are powerless to harm society, except in so far as they uphold pernicious laws, which must be abolished before justice can be expected to prevail. The Socialists especially are, by the writings of their party, thoroughly imbued with this idea. They demand that the laws be changed which permit riches in private hands to bear new riches without labor. The character of capital, to procure new riches by appropriating the unpaid labor of others, is the real point against which the attacks of Socialists are directed. The fruits of past, dead labor rob present labor, which does not own the means of production, of its best share of proceeds—this is what Socialists war against.

Bases of Violation of Property.

The only right to private property which can be justified with any semblance of reason and consistency, is founded on individual labor. What my own labor produces, or its equivalent, that, and that alone am I justly entitled to call my own. On the contrary, whatever I have not produced or acquired as an equivalent of the product of my labor ought not to be my property. How has the present private property in part of the proceeds of the labor of other people come into existence? It originated by brutal force, first in the shape of slave labor enforced by conquerors upon the vanquished, later in the shape of feudal labor, upheld by the force of arms of the great landowners, and still later till now in the shape of wages labor, upheld by wicked laws. With the same eternal right which abolished slave and feudal labor, when it became a hindrance to development and progress, wages labor will be abolished. All three kinds of forcible appropriation of the fruit of foreign labor are robbery; none of them can be justified. And as each of these systems of robbery is based on the private ownership of all the means of production, it is evident that all the means of production ought to be the common property of all for use and not for private profit.

Everyone who is not sick or a cripple can and should work. He who will not work assuredly has no right to appropriate and enjoy the product of the industrious masses.

Making a Virtue Out of a Vice.

Some attempt to justify this appropriation of the wealth of others, this grabbing which they call "profits," with the claim that quite often the capitalist loses his capital in an undertaking, that, in other words, he runs a great "risk." This plea does not concern Labor. The plea arises solely from the circumstance that the capitalists are constantly at war with one another—they compete with one another. Each pushes production upon his own hook regardless of the demand there may be for his goods. But furthermore, the capitalist class, the capitalist as a class, runs no risk whatever; their wealth only grows, it never lessens. But above all it must be clearly and firmly stated that the working class in the one that runs its risk, and very great ones at that. When times are bad, wages go down, and many workers are thrown out of work, and the condition of the whole working class becomes a pitiful one. Nor is this all; there are more men, women and children killed and injured for life every year in our railroad service, in our factories, mines and shops than there were killed and hurt during all the four years of our late bloody civil war. And is all this exposure to want, all this injury to life and limb no risk?

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and return when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—The world seems to be going crazy!

UNCLE SAM.—What about?

B. J.—You can't open a paper without your eye alights on the word "Socialism." It is "Socialism" here, "Socialism" there, "Socialism" everywhere.

U. S.—I should take that for a sign of increasing sanity.

B. J.—"Sanity!" There is something about you Socialists, I mean good fellows like you, that puzzles me.

U. S.—I may be able to unpuzzle you. What is it?

B. J.—You are so kind-hearted and yet so cruel. You mean to do the best for people, and you go about deliberately to do the worst for them; you mean them to be happy, and you seek to insure their unhappiness.

U. S. (looks amused).—In what way? B. J.—You think I am fooling. I am not. You want the workingmen to enjoy the beatitudes of the Socialist Republic. Now, I admit that the Socialist Republic must be the most enjoyable abode for man possible.

U. S.—If that is so, in what way are we Socialists encompassing the unhappiness of this people.

B. J.—I was just about to explain that. Now, it so happens, that with all their troubles and miseries, the working people are contented. Their life is not a happy one; I admit that. Their life is not a noble one; I admit that, too. Nevertheless, in order to reach that point where they will be enjoying the happiness of the Socialist Republic, it is, first of all, necessary to render them discontented with their present lot. Without you do that you couldn't get them to move.

U. S.—Granted!

B. J.—So that, in order to reach the expected happiness of the Socialist Republic, you must begin by robbing them of their present happiness.

U. S.—"Present happiness?"

B. J.—Yes; that happiness that always attends content. And then, suppose you Socialists do succeed in establishing the Socialist Republic, and along with it all the joys that you expect? Will the game be worth the candle to these poor workmen?

U. S.—Most assuredly think it would.

B. J.—Let's see; the higher the plane on which man stands, all the more sensitive is he. A fly has less feeling than a mouse; a mouse less than a monkey, a monkey less than man. Man stands on the highest plane, but he has to pay dear for that, by being subject to tortures that the lowly fly knows nought of. Raise the lowly workman to the giddy elevation of citizenship in the Socialist Republic, or Co-operative Commonwealth, and it will be to him as if you raised a fly from its present lack of sensitiveness, i. e., unhappiness. Which is why I say you Socialists mean to impart happiness to the masses, and only lay the ground for their greater unhappiness. You must admit this.

U. S.—All is not said by looking at one side of a medal.

B. J.—Is there another side to this medal?

U. S.—Very much so. Man in the Socialist Republic is more sensitive, consequently, will be subject to sorrows not dreamed of by him to-day; consequently, will be unhappier. THEREFORE, it is wrong to work for the Socialist Republic. That's your argument?

B. J.—It is.

U. S.—Consequently, this must also follow: Life at the stage of human development is infinitely more sensitive, consequently, subject to pains not dreamed of by life at the stage of the fly development; THEREFORE, we should wish to be flies and not men. That is your position. Now, how much further back in the scale of development would you like man to go, so as to reach your ideal state of happiness?

B. J. (scratches his back head and looks puzzled).

U. S.—The fly is a higher development than the oyster; hence the fly must be more sensitive; hence less happy; hence the ideal stage is back even of the fly. How far back would you want to go?

B. J. (Remains mute).

U. S.—Your silence is more eloquent than your speech. Yielding to the vanity of wishing to seem philosophic, you have taken a stand which, if it means anything, is an advocacy of Retrogression, of Bestiality. Your silence shows that your better parts recoil from your pretence to philosophy. Aye, "better a century of Europe than a century of Cathay." And now, as you stand there, silent and ashamed, you will be able to explain to yourself what seems a miracle to so many, to wit, the serenity of Socialism and Socialists, and the placidity with which they plow their way across obstacles as all in seeming idly. Socialism has all the trump cards.

Lectures.

DENVER, COLO.—June 2.—Helen Campbell, "Natural Methods," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street. HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.—May 30 (Decoration Day)—Grand Picnic for Daily People Fund, by Section Hudson County, at L. P. Hudson Park, Fifth street and Bergenline avenue, West New York, N. J. Dancing begins at 8 p. m. Cars from Newark, Christopher and Park second street fares.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 110 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.—2-6 New Read street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

But the unveiling of the them? The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, May 21, with Forbes in the chair. Secretary Kuhn, Sauter, Wherry, Homan and Pierce absent and excused: Forker.

Receipts for the week, \$63; expenses, \$68. National Convention, May 25th.

Report for the DAILY PEOPLE showed encouraging progress. Electric subways have been constructed and electric lights put in. The motor has been installed, and the Mergenthauser are in operation, with more on the way; and by the time the minutes of this meeting are published the press that is printing the DAILY PEOPLE will be in process of erection.

Manager of the Labor News Company reported that the new ten thousand edition of "The Class Struggle" has been received. Manager of the Labor News Company further reported that owing to the fact that the business of the Party's Literary Agency is increasing, he desired to have the National Secretary instructed to communicate with Section New York suggesting that the present Auditing Committee for the National Secretary be replaced by an auditing committee for the Labor News Company from and after July 1, 1900.

Further reports of delegates elected to the National Convention:—E. Viewegh, with Hugh Richards alternate.

St. Louis—William Billbarrow, with E. C. Dieckman, alternate; with Doyle as alternate.

St. Paul—G. F. Spettel.

Seattle—W. S. Dalton.

Baltimore—Robert W. Stevens.

Pennsylvania—Seventh Congressional District, D. C. Wisner; Ninth Congressional District, P. Herriger; in place of the National Secretary, Albert Schmitt, with Doyle as alternate.

Connecticut—First Congressional District, Charles E. Patrick; Second Congressional District, Adam Marx; Third Congressional District, Adam Marx; Fourth Congressional District, George Ross, of Stamford.

Sixth Massachusetts Congressional District—Louis Wilson, with M. T. Berry as alternate; (Representing Section Haverhill, Groveland, Danvers and Salem).

First Congressional District of Massachusetts—Dennis Carney, of Holyoke, and Robert McKewen, of Pittsfield.

Section Richmond County, N. Y.—John H. Moore, with Michael Driscoll as alternate.

Albany—J. E. Alexander.

Schenectady—E. S. Lake.

Section Rockwell—Charles Zolot.

2898, near Terrace, Port Richmond, on Saturday, June 2, at 8 p. m.

34TH AND 35TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS OF NEW YORK, TAKE NOTICE.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 20.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, in the thirteenth Congressional District, GREETING:

There will be a convention of the Socialist Labor Party in the 16th Congressional District at the headquarters of Section Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, May 26th, 1900, at 8 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of electing two delegates to the National Convention, to be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, June 2d, 1900, and nine delegates to the State Convention, to be held in New York City, on Friday, June 8th, 1900. Also for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for the 16th Congressional District.

By Order of the State Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

Each Assembly District is entitled to five delegates at the Congressional Convention.

JOSEPH SWEENEY, Organizer Section Yonkers S. L. P.

34TH AND 35TH A. D.'s.—By a motion regularly seconded and carried, it was decided to hold a primary election, May 25th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention of the 16th Congressional District, to be held at Yonkers, N. Y., on May 26th, 1900.

CHAS. C. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Primary to be held at headquarters.

Regular meeting of the General Committee will be held on Saturday, May 26th, 8 p. m., at 177 First Avenue, Manhattan. Delegates should not fail to attend.

L. ABELSON, Organizer, Section New York S. L. P.

The City Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held at 177 First Avenue, Manhattan, on Saturday, May 26th, 1900, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. The City Convention will be called to order promptly at 8 p. m., so the delegates should see to being there on time.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

RHODE ISLAND.

Comrades and friends throughout the State are cordially invited to attend the picnic, which will be held under the auspices of the State Committee on Sunday afternoon, May 27th, at 1 o'clock, on the grounds of the Smith Farm, Thornton. The picnic is an ideal picnic ground, and can be easily reached by either the Thornton or Knightville lines of cars. Ask the conductor for Smith's Farm, near Randolph's pond. The picnic is free of charge, and the expenses of the Rhode Island delegates to the National Convention. As a good time is promised, and the purpose worthy, no friends or comrades should allow themselves to be counted among the missing on that occasion.

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HONESTAD, PA.

Thomas Lawry, 701 Amity street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. T. L. Reilly, 512 West street.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

Lewis Hoeckel, 425 No. Perry street.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

J. De C. Reilly, 512 West street.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

John Howard, S. L. P. Headquarters, Central Building.

LEADVILLE, COLO.

M. E. White.

LINCOLN, NEB.

Emil Hing, Room 8, Sheldon Block.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

J. Luxenburg, 73 Monson street.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Louis Rentelmann, 205 1/2 South Main street, Room 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Thos. Sweeney, 1400 High street.

LOWELL, MASS.

Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street.

LYNN, MASS.

J. F. Coyle, 230 Washington street.

MCKEESPORT, PA.

John Howland, 529 White street.

MAIDEN, MASS.

Philip Rowland, 123 Maiden street.

MILFORD, CONN.

Andrew Hess, 10 E. Box 605.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Rochus Bahnick, 922 Sixth street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

W. B. Hammond, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue.

MONTREAL, CAN.

J. M. Couture, 703 Mount Royal avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.

H. Carless, 78 Springfield avenue.

A. P. Witte, 78 Springfield avenue.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Roger W. Dalton, 200 Main street.

NEW BURG, N. Y.

M. Steel, 125 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Chas. Sweeney, 127 Myrtle street.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

Adam Marx, 12 Union street, Box 412.

NEW WHATCOM, WASH.

Wm. McCormick, 127 Myrtle street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Leon Lacoste, 2611 Carondelet Walk street.

OAKLAND, CAL.

H. J. Schady, 107 Broadway.

PASCO, O. R.

Gus Marslin, Box 325.

PATERSON, N. J.

Richard Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.

PEORIA, ILL.

Carl Kirk, 177 Main street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sam Keller, 1016 Hope street.

PITTSBURGH, KAS.

Chas. Heisl, 1304 Germantown avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wm. I. Marshall, 1612 Fifth avenue.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.

C. C. Cronin, 127 Myrtle street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.

PUEBLO, COLO.

Nixon Elliott, 107 Broadway.

READING, PA.

Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.

REDCLIFF, COLO.

P. J. Ryan.

REVERE, MASS.

O. Sullivan, 21 Payson street.

RENSSELAER, N. Y.

Henry Stas, 127 Myrtle street.

RICHMOND, VA.

J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings at.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.

A. F. Seward, 127 Myrtle street.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

C. Luidecke, 328 St. Joseph avenue.

ROCKVILLE, CONN.

Chas. Gannon, 127 Myrtle street.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Frank Leitner, 226 Center street.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

E. W. C. Cronin, 127 Myrtle street.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street.

SAN PEDRO, CAL.

Christian Devel.

Fred. Haman, 2 North 1st street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

John White, 3 Dodge street, Cl.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Geo. F. Peterson, 54 So. West Temple street.

SEATTLE, WASH.

P. Jepsen, 12 South Ferry street.

SCRANTON, PA.

Wm. Watkins, 24 N. Bromley avenue.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Walter Walker, 1514 First avenue.

SLOAN, N. Y.

N. Van Kester, 127 Myrtle street.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Jacob Love, Somerville avenue.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

Louis Hain, 127 Myrtle street.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.

STOCKTON, CAL.

J. B. Ferguson, 127 Myrtle street.

SUTHERVILLE, PA.

Cyril Slater.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

F. P. Scott, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myers Block.

TAUNTON, MASS.

Max Boewe, 73 Whitcomb street.

TAUNTON, MASS.

C. Larsen, 3909 Warner street.

TROY, N. Y.

F. E. Passonno, 1004 Jacob street.

UTICA, N. Y.

John Rapp, 24 Niagara avenue.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

C. H. King, P. O.

WATERBURY, CONN.

John Neubert, 5 Charles street.

WEST HAVEN, CONN.

Charles W. Peckham, Box 372.

WILKINSBURG, PA.

Jas. A. McConnell.

WOHURN, MASS.

Jos. V. Schugel, 407 Main street.

WOONSO